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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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(LISTED BELOW)

SUPPLEMENT TO  
REPORT NO.

25X1X

- a. Sample A was a bar of toilet soap manufactured by GLAVK PARFYUMER in accordance with GOST 436-41; it was purchased in Leningrad during May of 1949. This sample is representative of a "peoples" soap and is available for purchase throughout the USSR.
- b. Sample B was a bar of toilet soap found among medical supplies captured in Pyongyang, Korea, during November, 1950.

- #### a. Composition:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>
Moisture	5.76%	5.21%
Fatty Acid (free)	0.28	0.56
Free fat	1.35	1.95
Carbonate	0.19	0.19
Water insoluble matter (essentially siliceous)	0.88	0.18
Salt	0.58	0.56
Glycerine	2.72	0.74
Soap	<u>88.24</u>	<u>90.61</u>
	100.00%	100.00%

- | <u>Constants</u>     | <u>Sample A</u> | <u>Sample B</u> |
|----------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Titer (C°)           | 41.4            | 40.1            |
| Acid value           | 203.7           | 199.4           |
| Saponification value | 206.5           | 203.1           |
| Iodine number        | 40.3            | 67.9            |
| Rosin acids          | nil             | nil             |

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- c. Fatty acid composition calculated from spectrophotometric analysis and iodine number:

<u>Constituent</u>	<u>Sample A</u>	<u>Sample B</u>
Total diene as linoleic	2.11%	5.03%
Total triene as linoleic	0.38	0.37
Total tetraene as Arachidonic	0.08	-
Oleic acid (by calculation)	48.00	64.27
Saturated fatty acids (by differentiation)	<u>49.43</u>	<u>30.33</u>
	100.00%	100.00%

3. Conclusions available from these data and from observation are as follows:
- The constants and fatty acid composition of Sample A correspond to those obtainable from a stock consisting chiefly of tallow (probably mutton tallow) with a possible small percentage of coconut oil.
  - The constants and fatty acid composition of Sample B could possibly be satisfied by a grease in which there was a higher ratio of stearic to palmitic acid than is ordinarily found in greases available for soap manufacture in the U.S.A.
  - The high glycerine and free fat content of Sample A indicate that it was not a boiled soap, and that it was made from poorly split stock.
  - The free fat content of Sample B indicates that it was not a boiled soap.
  - It is estimated that neither sample was a milled soap.
  - Both soaps contained a yellowish brown dye which became bright red in acid solution.
  - The higher glycerine content of Sample A gave it a semi-translucent appearance.
  - Sample A was scented with a civet type perfume, while Sample B contained a perfume similar to that used for Ivory soap in the U. S. A.

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